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OFFERS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Finest Game Fishing in the World  
Motoring Mountain Tramping  
Yachting Tennis  
Track Races Polo  
And All Outdoor Sports

## WHAT TO SEE

Active Volcano of Kilauea (Hawaii)  
Extinct Crater of Haleakala (Maui)  
Grand Canyon of Waimea (Kauai)  
Spectacular and Historic Pali (Oahu)

## IT'S ONLY

11 DAYS FROM BROADWAY

9 " " STATE STREET

6 " " MARKET STREET  
TO

THE ISLES OF PERPETUAL SUMMER  
THE WORLD'S  
ALL-YEAR-ROUND PLAYGROUND

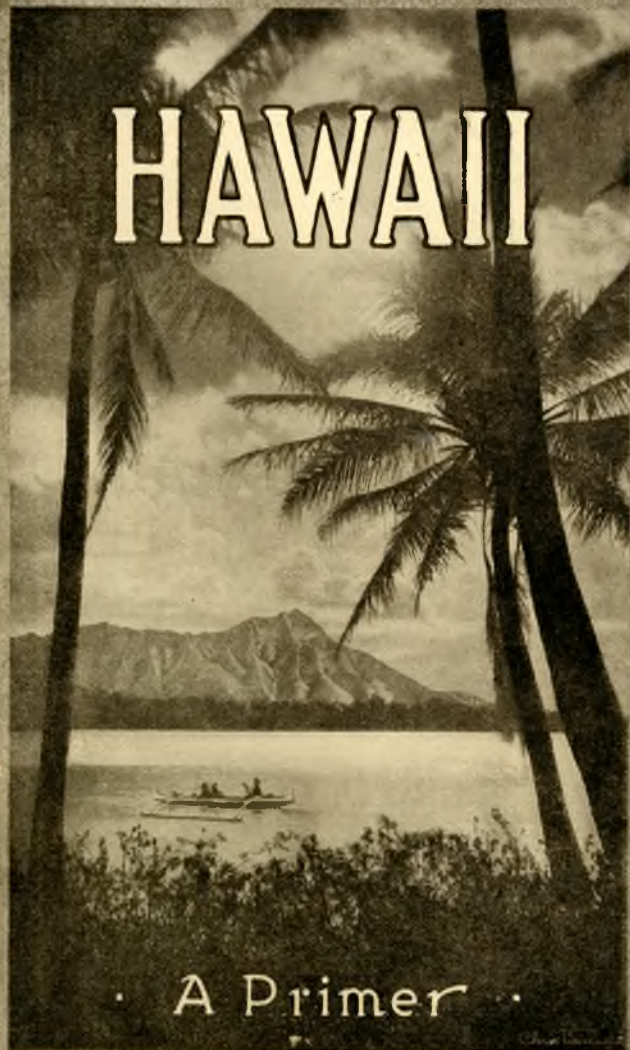
For Information Address

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE

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HONOLULU, T. H.

BRANCH OFFICE  
379 MONADNOCK BLDG.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# HAWAII



# HAWAII'S

Trade Wind Climate

MAKES POSSIBLE MANY

Scenic Pageants  
and Exhibitions

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR



ATTEND THE

Mid-Pacific Carnival

IN CELEBRATION OF

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22



Annual Territorial Fair

IN CELEBRATION OF

Kamehameha Day, June 11



Regatta Day, Sept. 21

King Kalakaua Day, Nov. 16



Ask Your Nearest Railroad, Steamship or  
Tourist Agent for Rates to

Hawaiian Islands

# Hawaii

*A Primer*



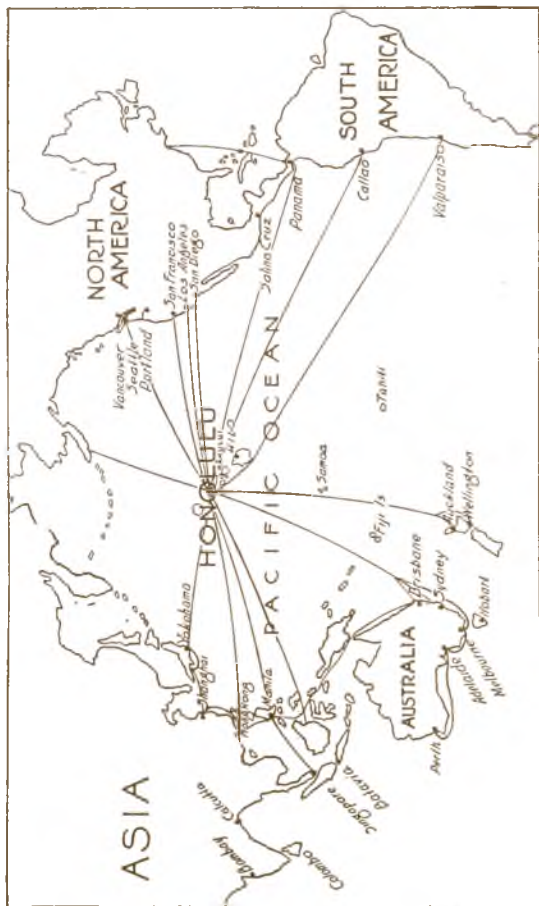
Everything About the  
"Paradise of the Pacific"



"SEE AMERICA FIRST"  
in Hawaii



HONOLULU  
HAWAII  
U. S. A.



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Old Royal Palace, now Government Building, at Honolulu.

# HAWAII

## *Geography and History*

The Territory of Hawaii, annexed to the United States in 1898, lies in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 22° 14' North Latitude, and 154° 48' and 160° 13' West Longitude, being about 2,020 miles S.W. of San Francisco.

The Islands were discovered by Captain James Cook, the English Navigator, in 1778. In the thirteenth century a Japanese junk touched at Maui, (legend) and about the year 1557 survivors of a wrecked Spanish ship bound from Mexico to the Philippines, landed on southern Hawaii, (legend).

There are eight inhabited islands, the largest being Hawaii, from which the group takes its name, with an area of 4,015 square miles. The second is Maui, 728 square miles; and then come Oahu 598, Kauai 547, Molokai 261, Lanai 139, Niihau 97, Kahoolawe 69 square miles, or a total area of 6,449 square miles. Outlying islands to the northwest, which are properly considered as in the group, may have a combined area of six square miles.

The Islands were first brought under one control by King Kamehameha in 1795. Queen Liliuokalani was the eighth and last Hawaiian to occupy the throne of Hawaii, being deposed in 1893. The monarchy was succeeded by the Republic of Hawaii (1893-1898). The Islands now form a legal Territory of the United States, annexed in 1898.

### FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Hawaii and Alaska are the only territories of the United States. Hawaii is self-governing,





Old Royal Palace, now Government Building, at Honolulu.

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even to a greater degree than former territories upon the mainland. The executive power is vested in a Governor who is appointed by the President, as is also the Territorial Secretary, but both of these officials must be citizens of the Territory. The other territorial officials are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the upper house of the Legislature.

A law-making body consisting of a Senate of fifteen members, and a House of thirty members, elected by the people, meets biennially, and has power to formulate any law not in conflict with the federal constitution. The Governor has power of veto, but a two-thirds vote of both houses passes any measure over his veto.

Hawaii is represented in Congress by one Delegate, who has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the U. S. Senate. These appointments are customarily made in accordance with recommendations of the Governor or the local bar association.

### CITIES AND POPULATION

Honolulu, the capital and principal city, is situated on the island of Oahu, 2020 miles from San Francisco. It has a population of about 75,000. All important trans-Pacific steamer lines meet at Honolulu, and most of the large houses doing business in the Islands have headquarters in that city. It is also the tourist mecca of the Pacific.

Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, is the second city and a place of commercial importance. It is the principal port of the largest island of the group, and has a population of about 10,000. Wailuku, on the island of Maui, is the county



Public Library at Honolulu.



Part of 4000-foot hedge of The Night Blooming Cereus, Honolulu.

seat, Kahului being the port of entry for shipping with a harbor protected by a breakwater. Across the island from Kahului is the beautiful old town of Lahaina, the ancient capital of the Hawaiian Islands, a rendezvous for deep-sea game fishermen. Lihue and Waimea, on the island of Kauai, are the largest towns on the northern island.

According to the Governor of Hawaii's report, June 30, 1917, the estimated population of Hawaii is 250,627, including the U. S. military forces, divided as follows:

Japanese.....	102,479
Hawaiian.....	23,450
Portuguese.....	23,990
Chinese.....	22,100
American.....	30,118
British.....	
German.....	
Russian.....	
Filipinos.....	19,100
Part-Hawaiian.....	15,850
Porto Rican.....	5,240
Spanish.....	2,920
All others.....	5,380
Total .....	250,627

#### HAWAIIAN RACE

The Hawaiians are a stalwart race. They are generous, pleasure-loving, natural musicians and orators, usually well educated, as compulsory education has been in vogue for nearly 50 years. They never were cannibals. They welcomed the earliest visitors gladly, and speedily embraced religion, when brought to them by American missionaries from New England in 1820. The Hawaiians were never savages. They have straight hair; and, although the Caucasian race dominates, native blood is found in the highest social and business circles of the Islands.

## HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE

The Hawaiian language consists of twelve letters. The vowels are given their values as in Spanish and are always pronounced, not slurred. Thus the name of the group is Hahvy-ee. By uttering these sounds rapidly and connectedly the pronunciation is secured. English is universally spoken throughout the group.

### Hawaiian Words Commonly Used

Ae—Yes	Hapai—Lift up
Akamai—Smart, clever	Hele—Walk
Aloha—Friendly salutation, welcome, goodbye, love.	Hokele—Hotel
Alanui—Street, road	Holulu—Gown
Aole—No	Hula—Hawaiian dance
Haole—White man or foreigner	Huamoe—Sleep
Heiau—Old native temple	Hoomalinalani—To gain one's favor by false flattery—"soft speaking"
Hale—House	Huhu—Angry
Halekula—Schoolhouse	Ilio—Dog
Halepule—Church	Kaa-ahi—Train
Kahunapule—Priest	Mahope—By and by
Ko—Sugar	Mai—Come
Lio—Horse	Malihini—Stranger, new-comer
Kulikuli—Keep still	Mamua—Before, in front of
Kaa—Carriage	Make—Dead
Kahuna—Native witch doctor	Mcle—Hawaiian music
Kai—Sea	Maikai—Good
Kamaaina—Old inhabitant, pioneer	Mokuahi—Steamer
Kamailio—Talk	Malaila—There
Kope—Coffee	Maanei—Here
Kokua—To assist, to help	Mahina—Moon
Keikikane—Boy	Palaoa—Bread
Kaikamahine—Girl	Pali—Cliff
Keiki—Child	Pau—Done, finished
Kuai—Buy, sell	Pipi—Cow
La—Sun	Pilikia—Trouble
Lanai—Porch	Pehea—How goes it?
Lei—Wreath	Pehea oe—How are you?
Likepu—The same	Poi—Native food
Mauka—Toward the mountains	Popoki—Cat
Makai—Toward the sea	Wai—Water
Halekai—Store	Wikiwiki—Hurry up
Hana—To work	Wahine—Woman

## Numerals

1—Ekahi	7—Ehiku
2—Elua	8—Ewalu
3—Ekolu	9—Eiwa
4—Eha	10—Umi
5—Elima	11—Umi-kumamakahi
6—Eono	12—Umikumamalua

## Coins

(HAWAIIAN TERM FOR U. S. COIN.)

Nickel—Hapaumi	Half Dollar—Hapalua
Dime—Kenikeni	Dollar—Hookahi Kala
Quarter—Hapaha	Two Dollars—Elua Kala

The hour of the day is told by prefixing the word "hola" to the numerals, as: One o'clock, Hola ekahi.

The motto on the Hawaiian coat of Arms, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono—The life of the land is in righteousness.

## CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIETY

American and European pioneers in Hawaii, with trading ships and whalers, were followed by missionaries from New England. From these sources the present business and social leadership sprang. The same high standard of education and equipment which marked the early settlers has been reached by the succeeding generations. The leading American and European universities have been represented for more than a half century by graduates, in the professions and in business life. The native Hawaiians and those of part native blood are prominent in social and business life, and their hospitality is famous. Honolulu, the capital, is a cosmopolitan city; its harbor is visited frequently by war vessels of many nations. Increased means of communication and rapid growth of American-born population in recent years are making marked changes. In social customs and manner of living there is now little difference between Honolulu and mainland American cities.



### HAWAII A STRONG MILITARY POST

A large military post always has its peculiar charm, but probably none under the Stars and Stripes has attained a greater development than the great forts and garrison posts that now protect the city of Honolulu, the Island of Oahu, and the Island group.

A large force of officers and men of all branches of the army and navy is permanently established in this "Malta of the Pacific." The officers with their families have added much to the social life and to the pleasure of many visitors to the Islands. Military dances, with military bands in attendance, are a never-failing source of delight to both residents and visitors, and the always fascinating parades and drills are not less popular in Hawaii than on the mainland. The U. S. is completing a \$20,000,000 naval station at Pearl Harbor.

### FRATERNAL ORDERS

Leading fraternal orders are strongly represented in Hawaii. Of Masons there are a number of lodges, the Odd Fellows have flourishing branches, and Knights of Pythias number many of the prominent citizens. There are lodges of the Legion of Honor, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Woodmen, Foresters, Phoenix and Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Sons of American Revolution, Spanish War Veterans and similar fraternal and religious societies are well established.

Among the prominent clubs may be mentioned the Pacific Club, University Club, Commercial Club, Elks' Club, Country Club, all in Honolulu. Each of the principal islands is well provided with social and fraternal organizations. Although distant from the world's great theatrical centers, Honolulu entertains and is entertained by the greatest artists of the modern stage, en route to and from the Orient and Australasia. Every city and town is well supplied with motion picture theaters and other places of amusement.



Royal Palm Avenue.

## SCHOOLS

The first public school laws were enacted in 1841. These have been broadened until now the system is organized along most modern lines. Many years ago compulsory public instruction in the Hawaiian language was abolished, and English made the standard. There were enrolled 39,028 pupils in the schools, representing over a dozen different nationalities, in September, 1917. There are 168 public and 51 private schools, employing together a force of 1171 teachers. The school system leads up through collegiate work, the College of Hawaii completing the public education system. There is no public instruction in Hawaiian or Oriental languages, though a large section of the population use them. Business may be transacted in English in every part of the Islands. The Territorial Normal School affords instruction in academic branches and the science of education, preparing students to teach in the local schools.

Oahu College, founded in 1841, is the outgrowth of the first boarding school, established for the children of missionaries. A half-century back children came from California to Oahu for their early education. While chartered as a college, Oahu College is really a high-class preparatory school, fitting pupils directly for the American universities in which they are usually able to enter with advanced standing. There are numerous well-equipped institutions which cater to the cosmopolitan population of Hawaii ("The Melting Pot of the Races") and well worth many visits.

The College of Hawaii is devoted to agriculture and mechanical arts, and began its first full school year in the fall of 1908. It is supported by both federal and territorial governments, drawing from the former \$50,000 per year in accordance with an appropriation measure of Congress relative to such schools. The institution has a splendid faculty, ample equipment,

and is magnificently located in new permanent buildings on an extensive tract of land in the suburbs of Honolulu. It has made a most creditable record, and is filling well the purpose for which it was founded.

The Honolulu Military Academy, situated near Fort Ruger, gives special military instruction and attracts pupils from the mainland.

## CHURCHES

Religious work is well organized and supported in Hawaii. There are more than 200 churches, representing the great denominations of the mainland. The early missionaries were drawn from the Congregationalists and who are now well represented throughout the Islands. The Roman Catholics, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints of Utah, have each a large and loyal body of adherents, as has also the Episcopal, Methodist, Christian and others. Buddhist and Confucian temples are found all over the Islands.

Mission work is carried on among Hawaiians (who were long ago christianized), Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos and others.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a \$250,000 main building, with a membership of more than 1,700. The Y. W. C. A. has its own building with a constantly growing membership and influence.

## NEWSPAPERS

In Honolulu there are two daily papers published in English, one morning and one evening. There are a number of weekly and monthly publications, including religious journals and several high-class weeklies in Hawaiian. There are four Japanese dailies, two Chinese dailies, besides different weekly and semi-weekly Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean and Portuguese papers. At Hilo there are two



Public School—A "Melting Pot of the Nations."

daily papers in English, a Japanese daily and other publications in Hawaiian, Japanese and Portuguese. In Wailuku, on Maui, there are two weeklies in English; and on Kauai at Lihue, one English weekly. Each of the newspapers has a job printing establishment. Modern typesetting machines and printing presses are used.

The news of the world is received by cable and wireless in Honolulu for both morning and evening papers and forwarded to the other Islands by means of wireless communication. Papers of the capital circulate throughout the group and upon the American Mainland.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into Hawaii from foreign countries, and shipments from the United States Mainland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, were \$46,358,341. The exports for the same period amounted to \$74,992,805. The bulk of the latter is contained in the following list:

Sugar—raw.....	\$60,137,962
Sugar—refined.....	2,605,310
Fruits and Nuts .....	8,355,395
Rice .....	165,779
Coffee .....	391,568
Hides.....	295,965
Others .....	3,040,826

Total..... \$74,992,805

Imports from Japan .....	\$ 3,406,571.00
Customs Receipts.....	1,169,084.80
Shipments from United States Mainland.....	39,875,390.00
Imports from Foreign Countries.....	6,482,951.00

### HAWAII—AN INVESTMENT

Any notion that Hawaii has been a financial burden to the United States is based on fallacy. On the contrary, the territory has always been more than self-supporting. The average annual U. S. customs revenues at Honolulu total about \$1,200,000; the post office, about \$300,000.00; the Internal Revenue

approximately \$1,500,000.00. The Federal government spent in maintenance of Custom House, Post Office, Internal Revenue Office, Immigration Station, Marine Hospital and Quarantine Station, U. S. District Court, Lighthouses and Harbor and the Territorial Government, a comparatively small percentage of the amount of the revenues. Appropriations for new light-houses and harbor improvements, which are of national, rather than local importance, amount to upward of a million dollars. A federal building for Honolulu, on the Civic Center, is soon to be constructed. These figures, of course, do not include the expenditures made in fortifications and the naval station at Pearl Harbor, which, while important to Hawaii, are even more vital to the interests of the United States. The Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, to be the most complete under the American flag, will cost approximately \$20,000,000.

Hawaii, under the terms of the Organic Act, became an organized Territory June 15, 1900, and the Honolulu Customs House has paid into the National Treasury about \$23,000,000.

Hawaii is a customer of the United States not to be despised. The greater part of the imports came from the U. S. Mainland, and principally through the port of San Francisco.

### EMPLOYMENT IN HAWAII

With the completion of the Panama Canal, Hawaii has arisen to a position of great commercial importance. There is a well-defined effort to build up the American community in the Islands. On the other hand, no one is advised to come here in search of employment unless he or she has some definite work in prospect, or means enough to maintain themselves for some months and to launch into some enterprise. Clerical positions are well filled. The supply of common labor, in practically every instance,

is sufficient to object all existing demands, and the ranks of skilled labor are also well supplied. Hawaii is "not a Paradise for the Jobless."

### BUSINESS CONVENIENCES

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a line from Honolulu to San Francisco, also to the Asiatic continent via Midway Island, Guam and the Philippines.

The Federal Wireless Telegraph Company maintains a well-established day and night service between Honolulu and San Francisco.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has two of the largest wireless stations in the world on the Island of Oahu, (million dollar plant), connecting Honolulu with the American Mainland, and also stations situated in other parts of the Pacific.

Each island of the group has its own telephone system reaching every district, while the separate islands are connected by an up-to-date and dependable wireless telegraph system controlled by the Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company.

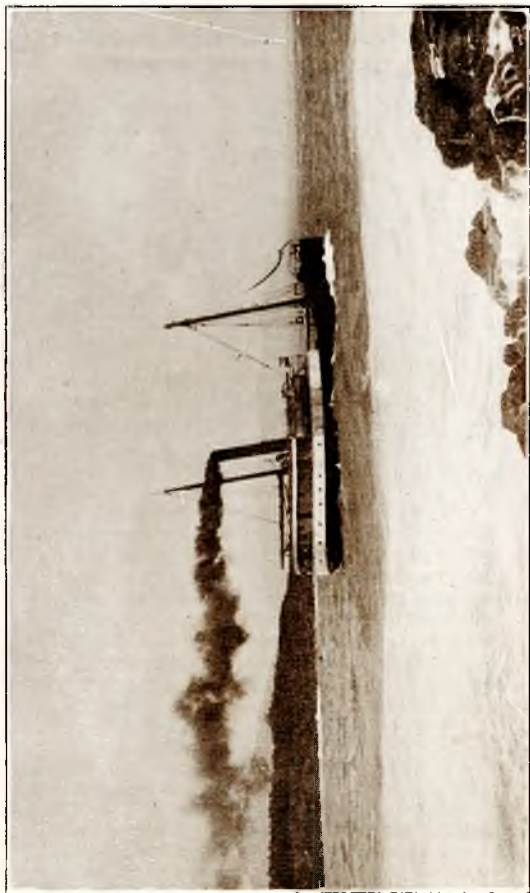
An added comfort and convenience is found in the presence throughout the group of the offices of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and the American Express Company, which give direct connection over their lines with all the cities of America as well as the principal cities throughout the entire world. The banking facilities of the territory are ample, and financially and industrially as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar.

### STEAMER LINES

Passenger steamer lines touch Honolulu from the ports of Vancouver, San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles) Panama, Central and South American ports on the east shore of the Pacific; from Philippine, Chinese and Japanese ports, and from Australia and New Zealand by way of Fiji and Samoa in the South Seas.



Coastal Steamers Carry Commerce to Island Ports.



On an average about two steamers weekly each way carry passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco. These vessels are operated by the Matson Navigation Company, the China Mail Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Oceanic Steamship Company. The last named Company also runs steamers from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu and Pago Pago, Samoa. The Canadian-Australasian Line maintains a monthly schedule between Vancouver and Sydney via Honolulu, Suva and Auckland, New Zealand.

Besides these vessels, there are others (under foreign flags, including freighters), which carry mail, but are not allowed to take passengers to and from Honolulu to any other American port. Among these is the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese line which maintains a trans-Pacific service between San Francisco and the Orient via Honolulu, with lay-over passengers for Honolulu and also service between Honolulu and South and Central America and the Mexican Coast, and the Rotterdam Lloyd and Netherland Royal Mail Line maintaining a service between San Francisco and Java via Oriental ports.

During the period of the war, the foreign steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the steamers of the Rotterdam Lloyd and Netherland Royal Mail Lines are permitted to carry passengers in each direction between San Francisco and Honolulu.

#### INTER ISLAND SERVICE

The service of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company is excellent, the boats are modern, of good size, well officered, set good tables and afford rapid and frequent communication between the different islands, Honolulu being the home port. The Inter-Island Com-



Hawaiian Outrigger Canoe "On the Beach at Waikele."

pany makes two sailings a week from Honolulu to Hilo, (Volcano of Kilauea trips), and two trips to Maui (extinct volcano of Haleakala trip).

The Matson Navigation Company's steamers now regularly call at Maui and Hawaii ports as well as at Honolulu, thus materially adding to the conveniences of travel between the islands.

#### Inter-Island Distances and Fares (One Way)

Honolulu	to:	Miles	
Nawiliwili,	Kauai.....	98	\$ 8.20
Koloa,	".....	110	8.20
Waimea,	".....	125	9.40
Hanalei,	".....	131	7.70
Lahaina,	Maui.....	75	6.50
Kahului,	".....	97	7.60
Hana,	".....	129	9.80
Mahukona,	Hawaii.....	152	12.00
Kawaihae,	".....	162	12.00
Kailua,	".....	173	12.00
Hilo,	".....	190	13.75
Honuaipo,	".....	259	15.00

Special round trip rates to Hilo (for Volcano trip) of \$25.00. Inclusive trip to Volcano, including steamer, hotels and autos \$37.00; all fares exclusive of war tax.

#### ROADS

A uniformly wide, first-class belt road around the island of Oahu will soon be built; funds have been provided for it.

The roads on different islands are picturesque, which makes riding, driving or motoring a pleasure. Supplies for automobiles are kept in all principal towns. (Private autos are brought from San Francisco to Honolulu on Passenger Steamers for from \$40, up.)

There are twenty-seven miles of electric street car lines in Honolulu. The auto service everywhere is ample, the fares being reasonable. Automobiles are to be had at \$2.50 per hour and upwards. There are livery stables equipped with riding and driving animals and conveyances, and rates are reasonable.

## RAILWAYS

Travel on all the islands is safe, comfortable and uniformly delightful. There are commercial railroads of high efficiency on the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. The island of Oahu is belted two-thirds of its girth by a road with exclusively passenger trains each way daily; a branch extends to the central plateau, the famous pineapple district, and the great Schofield military post, 22 miles from Honolulu. On Hawaii an up-to-date standard gauge road 25 miles in length carries travelers in the most comfortable manner from Hilo to within 9 miles of the Volcano; another branch 34 miles in length extends to the extreme eastern point of the island in the Hamakua district, and is one of the most scenic and attractive routes west of the Rockies, while a third branch covers the Puna district a distance of 25 miles. A narrow-gauge line on Maui furnishes good service from the seaport of Kahului to the county seat, Wailuku, and in the opposite direction to Haiku.

## HOTELS

There are many large, first-class, modern and fashionable hotels in Honolulu. The Alexander Young, Blaisdell and Colonial are in the business section; the Moana, Seaside, Halekulani, Halekai, Pierpoint and Cressaty's are "on the Beach at Waikiki." The beautiful beach section is four miles from the business center, and its bathing every month in the year is world famous. In the exclusive residence section is the Pleasanton, which is beautifully situated in large grounds just opposite the entrance to Oahu College campus; and within a few blocks are the Macdonald, Courtland, Romagoy, Roselawn and Donna. There are a dozen family hotels, a number of good rooming-houses, and a still greater number of excellent boarding houses. Hotel rates are \$1.50 per day and upward, European plan, and from \$2.50-\$3.00 per day up, Ameri-

can plan. The boarding houses charge \$9 per week and upward; and lodging-houses \$8 per month and upward. Restaurant and cafe charges are reasonable, and service is excellent.

Haleiwa Hotel, fifty-six miles north of Honolulu on the line of the Oahu Railway, and also on the "Round-the-Island" auto road, is a very attractive and thoroughly up-to-date resort, a social rendezvous for army officers from Schofield Barracks, and has glass-bottom boat service for visits over the ocean coral-marine gardens. Another excellent hotel situated between Haleiwa and Honolulu is the Hotel Hauula, also reached by auto and rail. Wahiawa Hotel 22 miles, near Schofield, is much favored by the tourist. The rates and service at these hotels are on a par with those in the city.

The Kilauea Volcano House, at the edge of the active volcano Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaii, 4,000 feet elevation, is a typical mountain resort; the Crater Hotel, 30 miles by auto and rail from the seaport town of Hilo, is pleasantly situated near the Volcano of Kilauea, both particularly favored by tourists from all the world, and for summer vacation purposes unexcelled. The Hilo Hotel, in a pretty tropical setting, affords excellent accommodations.

Maui Hotel, island of Maui, the starting point for Haleakala Crater trips and other explorations, is readily reached by auto and steamer. The new Grand Hotel, Wailuku, Maui, caters to tourists and crater visitors, as also does the Wailuku Hotel.

In touring the beautiful island of Kauai, good hotel accommodations are afforded at Lihue, Waimea and Hanalei.

Almost every village throughout the group has its houses where accommodations may be obtained, and the charges are moderate. The hospitality of the people is such that accommodations are to be had wherever the traveler penetrates.





Hawaiian Fisherman—A Type Frequently Met.

### POINTS OF INTEREST

From the Nuuanu Pali, six miles from Honolulu Post Office, one of the most beautiful views in the world may be obtained. About Honolulu are extinct craters, mountain peaks, sugar plantations and mills; sisal, pineapple and banana plantations; great fortifications, army posts and naval stations. On Maui are picturesque mountains, the great extinct crater of Haleakala, 10,000 feet high, and the beautiful Iao Valley. On Hawaii is Kilauea, the world's largest living volcano, and Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet, the highest mountain in the Pacific Ocean. Hilo, the second city of the territory, is surrounded by natural and tropical wonders. Kealahou Bay, where Captain Cook landed in 1778 and later met death, is on the west coast of Hawaii, a historic region easily reached by auto and steamer. Kauai, to the north, has magnificent and verdure-clad mountains and valleys, streams and bays, and is called the Garden Isle, because of its tropical wealth.

The aquarium at Honolulu, at Waikiki Beach, contains a collection of brilliantly-colored and curiously-shaped tropical fishes, seen nowhere else in the world. Travelers are united in saying that no other exhibit is so interesting and beautiful.

At the Bishop Museum may be seen a most complete and interesting Hawaiian and Polynesian ethnological collection, not excelled by any similar institution.

### WHAT TO WEAR

Light summer clothing is worn from one year's end to the other. At high elevations, such as Kilauea, 4,000 feet, a light wrap or heavier clothing is required for evening wear; while on Haleakala, 10,000 feet, added covering is needed. At all times linens, ducks, silks and similar light fabrics are worn by both men and women. A light-weight coat or wrap is advisable on the ocean journey. "Every month in Hawaii is the balmy month of May."





Pineapples Claim Vast Acreages in Hawaii.

## WATER SUPPLY

Domestic water supply for most of the Islands comes from springs and high level streams. The city of Honolulu is also supplied from flowing artesian wells, and epidemics of typhoid fever or other water-carried diseases are unknown. The water is clear and free from mineral properties.

At some points the rainfall is sufficient for all crops, but to attain higher efficiency, cane, pineapples and bananas are generally irrigated. On sugar plantations on the leeward or Kona sides of the various islands immense pumping plants are maintained, with storage reservoir systems wherever possible.

On several of the islands the flow of different streams has been developed for electrical power.

## SURF RIDING

A daring and distinctively Hawaiian aquatic sport is surf riding. It is most fascinating to watch the men and boys standing erect on their surfboards dashing shoreward, topping the crest of the highest waves. Much practice and great skill is required to excel in this sport. A number of ladies and children have become proficient and tourists pick up the art in a fortnight. A sport which is enjoyed by all is riding the surf in outrigger canoes. Under guidance of skillful Hawaiian paddlers, it is perfectly safe, though thrilling in the extreme.

A Hawaiian, Duke Kahanamoku, in the Olympic sports at Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1912, easily became the world's champion 100-meter swimmer, and yet retains the title, and makes his home at Waikiki Beach, the famous watering resort, where he is a conspicuous figure almost daily.



One of Many Varieties of Bananas in Hawaii.

## COST OF LIVING

Necessaries of life are very little higher in Honolulu than on the mainland. Furnished single rooms may be obtained for from \$8 per month up; cottages from three to five rooms for from \$25 per month up; houses eight to ten rooms \$50 up. Household servants are generally chosen from among the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Fillipinos; cooks are paid from \$5 to \$8 a week; domestic help, \$4 to \$5; yardmen, \$4 to \$8 a week.

Necessaries of life average about as follows:

Beef, rib roast, lb.....	\$	.27½	
Pork, " " lb.....		.40	
Mutton, Leg, lb.....		.35	
Veal, round, lb.....		.30	
Steak, porterhouse, lb.....		.27½	
Chops, mutton, lb.....		.35	
Turkey, alive, lb.....		.50	
Chicken, alive, lb.....		.50	
Potatoes, lb.....		.02	
Cabbage, lb.....		.03	
Tomatoes, lb.....		.03	
Lettuce, head.....		.05	
Eggs, Hawaiian, doz.....		.65	
Eggs, Coast, doz.....		.50	
Butter, lb.....		.60	
Milk, qt.....		.14	
Flour, lb.....		.07	
Ice, lb.....		.00½	
Lemons, doz.....		.40	
Bananas, doz.....		.05	
Pineapples, best on earth.....		.05-	.20
Strawberries, quart.....		.25	
Kerosene, 10 gals.....		1.40-	2.20
Gasoline, per gallon.....		.20-	.25
Coal, ton.....		18.00	
Firewood, cord, hardwood.....		16.00	
Electric lighting, 1,000 kilowatts.....		.06-	10
Gas, 1,000 feet.....		1.75-	2.00

Pina cloth, grass linen, Japanese and Chinese silks and elegant Japanese, East Indian and Portuguese drawnwork and embroideries, all of which are difficult to obtain on the mainland, may be purchased in Hawaii at moderate figures. The cost of clothing is about the same as on the mainland, while winter clothing and accessories are not required.



Honolulu, the Capital City, is the real "Crossroads of the Pacific."



Honolulu merchants carry full lines of the latest manufactures of dry goods, haberdashery, boots, shoes, etc.

Trans-Pacific travelers will find merchandise from the "four corners of the earth," attractively displayed.

### CLIMATE

Weather Data for the Year 1917 from the Records of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu.

#### TEMPERATURE (Degrees Fahrenheit)

MONTH			aily	in - ce for rs.
	Highest	Lowest	Greatest Daily range	Precipitation - inches average for past 13 years.
January.....				
February.....				
March.....	81	62	18	3.85
April.....	81	65	14	1.39
May.....	84	66	14	1.17
June.....	84	68	13	.90
July.....	84	69	14	.91
August.....	86	71	13	.99
September.....	85	70	14	1.50
October.....	85	68	15	1.05
November.....	83	61	19	2.84
December.....	82	65	16	4.31
Extremes.....	86	59		

Total.....26.03

Mean relative humidity for the year 1917 was 69 per cent.

No tornadoes, no fog, no intense heat nor disagreeable cold; "Every month in Hawaii is the month of May."

The trade-wind blows quite regularly from the N.E., the average hourly velocity in miles for the year being 7.5.

The average daily change in temperature for the twelve months was 1.1 degrees.



Hukil-Lau, a Popular Sport in Hawaii.



## SPORTS

All sports flourish in Hawaii. There are many and diversified athletic associations. Honolulu has a large and socially prominent Country Club, located in a beautiful valley, maintaining a splendid 18-hole golf links, with privileges open to visiting golfers. Many good tennis courts are advantageously located in different parts of the city. Keen interest is manifested in baseball (played throughout the year), football and polo. The Polo Association has established at Kapiolani Park a Clubhouse, near which are polo stables, trap shooting butts, tennis courts, swimming pool, and a mile race track and polo field, all planned for the entertainment of tourists. Each island has its polo team, and inter-island tournaments are annual events. Much interest has been given to this popular game by the participation of teams from the U. S. Army. Horse racing has now become an annual event in Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo.

Visitors are made welcome to the different tennis courts, golf links and polo grounds.

Yachting and aquatic sports are naturally much indulged in. The Hawaii Yacht Club is a live organization, under the auspices of which three noted trans-Pacific yacht races between San Pedro, California, and Honolulu have already been sailed. Each year there are races about the islands. The club owns convenient quarters at Pearl Harbor, and is now the proud possessor of the yacht "Hawaii," the boat built at a cost of \$25,000 for the 1908 trans-Pacific race. This yacht won the 1910 race and was second in the 1912 race.

There are two progressive boat clubs in Honolulu, each with its own boathouse, while several ladies' rowing clubs have enthusiastic memberships.



Lava Forms Fantastic Shore Lines.

## GAME FISHING

Hawaiian waters teem with fishes in infinite variety of form and color, and there is splendid fishing in the island waters. There is a constantly increasing number of enthusiasts who are finding great sport with rod and line from boats, along the reefs, or from rocky points from which a line can be cast into the swirling surf.

The Hawaii Tuna Fishing Club, of Honolulu, offers exceptional facilities to the angler in reaching the famous game-fishing grounds, and under its direction it has brought the sport into national prominence. The world's record for tuna catches was made in Hawaiian waters by mainland sportsmen. The Tuna Club now has a well-equipped rendezvous at Kihei, Maui, while similar fishing is accessible from Honolulu, Haleiwa, Hilo, Kailua, and Waimea, as bases.

The mainland game fishermen now rendezvous in the "winter" season at Honolulu, bringing their fishing boats with them. Among the game fishes are the yellow and blue fin tuna, ono, ulua and swordfish.

Another sport which is coming to be much in vogue is that of shark-hunting. Generally these monsters of the deep can be lured in large numbers by trolling an animal carcass a mile or two off shore the day before. Almost daily in the tourist seasons, parties of hotel guests are made up for this most exciting sport. A power launch is used for the purpose. Cautiously approaching the quarry, a harpoon is thrown into the back of one of the monsters, or he is induced to snap a baited hook. In either case the excitement begins at once, and the boat is often towed for a long time by the powerful fish before it is killed. The spice of adventure adds to the fascination of this sport.

The commercial fisheries of the islands are also of importance, as the sea products are seen in picturesque array at the city fishmarket.



Olokele Canyon, Kauai, is Rich in Color.

## VOLCANOES

Kilauea, the world's greatest living volcano, is on the Island of Hawaii about 225 miles south and east of Honolulu. There are several sailings a week by both coastal and deep-sea liners from Honolulu to Hilo. Steamers sail twice a week from Honolulu. The shortest trip, covering three days (round trip), is by way of Hilo, going and returning in the same vessel. Several routes are available to travellers visiting the island of Hawaii.

From the port of Hilo to the Volcano House and Crater Hotel the distance is 31 miles. The trip is made either by train to Glenwood, 22 miles, and the last 9 miles by automobile stage, or the entire distance may be covered over an excellent road by motor (the favored transportation method). A road, seven miles in length, completed a few years ago goes from the hotels actually upon the floor of the main crater of the great volcano, over which it is possible to drive to within a few hundred feet of the living fire-pit. This road winds through marvelously fascinating scenery, descending some six hundred feet before finally reaching the old lava floor of the great crater.

Between the Volcano House and Honuapo, the port for south-coast steamers, an auto mail-stage service is maintained. The distance is 36 miles. It is possible thus to reach the Volcano from one side of the island and depart from the other side.

For the past several years the Volcano of Kilauea has been more active than usual and has been visited by many thousands of tourists. At times it has been exceedingly spectacular in its display of natural pyrotechnics, though even in its periods of comparative quiet, this volcano may truly be considered one of the world's most awe-inspiring marvels. Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an observation station has been established on the brink of the fire-pit, where trained scientists



Papaya Tree.

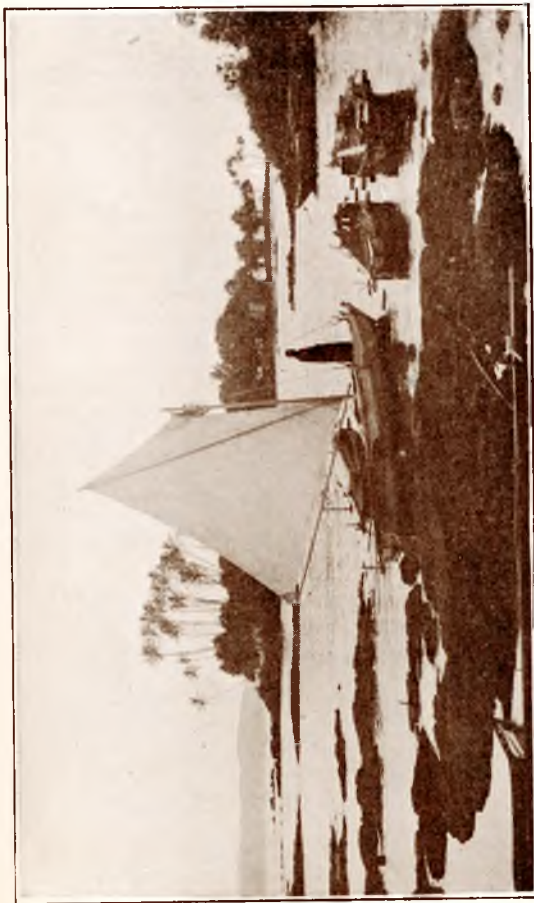


are constantly on duty studying the varied phenomena. Their reports have been of extreme value to scientists all over the world. Kilauea and the country surrounding it may be created a national park, the National Congress having passed a preliminary bill creating a Kilauea National Park, bringing it on an administrative par with Yellowstone, Yosemite and Glacier National Parks. The high crater of Mauna Loa, difficult of access, but scarcely less interesting than Kilauea, will form part of this national playground, and reached by a special trail (built by U. S. soldiers) from the Volcano House. This region is one of Nature's marvels.

Haleakala, whose crater is more than twenty miles in circumference and 2,500 feet deep is the largest extinct volcano in the world. Its floor is dotted with cinder cones, which from the rim look like ant hills, but in reality are 600 to 800 feet high. It is reached by auto and horse from Wailuku, the county seat of the island of Maui, at moderate cost.

The great crater is 10,000 feet above the sea, and is most conveniently reached by a fairly good auto road to within eight miles of the summit, the remainder of the distance being made on horseback. The ascent is usually made during the daytime, reaching the summit before dark to observe the colorful sunset effects. A concrete rest house, impervious to wind and weather, is located on the brink of the crater, and splendid sleeping and housing accommodations are provided. The real object of the Haleakala ascent is to observe the glorious sunrise, declared by travellers to be incomparable.

No visitor to the island of Maui, who has the time, and is physically equal to spending several days in the saddle, should fail to make the trip through the crater by the remarkable Kaupo Gap, and around the windward side of the island by what is known as the "Ditch Trail." The scenery on this ride is declared by Jack London to rank with the finest in the world.



Cocoanut Island at Hilo.



## DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU TO THE LEADING PORTS OF THE PACIFIC

Distance		Distance	
Ports	Miles	Ports	Miles
Acapulco .....	3,310	Los Angeles.....	2,232
Apia.....	2,240	Salina Cruz.....	3,607
Auckland .....	3,850	San Diego.....	2,280
Callao .....	5,147	San Francisco .....	2,100
Cape Horn.....	6,488	Seattle .....	2,401
Guam .....	3,337	Sitka .....	2,395
Guaymas .....	2,696	Suva.....	2,736
Hongkong.....	4,917	Sydney .....	4,424
Manila.....	4,778	Tahiti.....	2,389
Melbourne.....	4,940	Valparaiso.....	5,916
Pago Pago.....	2,263	Vancouver.....	2,372
Panama.....	4,665	Valdivostok.....	3,721
Portland, Ore.....	2,318	Wellington.....	4,163
Punta Arenas.....	6,379	Yokohama.....	3,445
Honolulu to New York via Panama Canal.....		6,700	

## AGRICULTURE

Among the important agricultural products of the islands, aside from the principal crops—sugar and pineapples—may be mentioned bananas, rice, sisal, tobacco and coffee. Onions, potatoes and other vegetables and various fruits are receiving much attention at present, with good prospect of becoming generally successful crops.

Millions are now invested in the pineapple industry, and the production is increasing rapidly. Most of this product is preserved, and Hawaiian canned pineapple has come to be justly celebrated all over the world. This is one of the products which seem to find conditions in Hawaii ideally suited to its best development. The fresh pine finds favor all over the mainland, and now forms part of the shipments on all outgoing steamers. "Pineapple Day" is observed annually in November, and celebrated on the mainland.

Coffee has been grown in Hawaii for upward of half a century. The district of Kona, on the island of Hawaii, is especially noted for its high-



"The House of Everlasting Fire," Kilauea Volcano.

grade coffee. While the industry has made no remarkable growth, it has steadily developed, and at the present time seems to be quite profitable. Only certain areas are deemed suitable for the successful production of this staple, and are now mostly appropriated.

Bananas and rice culture are largely in the hands of Orientals. Most of the rice grown is consumed locally. The banana industry is of much importance, and the shipping facilities are such that the market on the coast is regularly supplied. The sisal fiber business is important, and the product is of exceptionally high grade.

Tobacco raising is in its infancy, and its success is slowly being demonstrated. There are several companies engaged in the business, and a quantity of high-grade wrapper leaf has been produced in the past few years.

Practically all known tropical and semi-tropical fruits are produced, though aside from pineapples and bananas few are of much commercial value abroad.

#### LAND LAWS

Hawaii's lands are based upon a different principle than the national statutes. Owing to the rugged nature of the country, it is impossible to adopt a hard and fast division into rectangular tracts of a fixed number of acres. For instance, lands are classed as: agricultural of the first, second and third classes; pastoral land of two classes; and forest lands are much under territorial control.

All territorial lands are now required to be disposed of by drawing similar to the plan in vogue in connection with federal government lands. Detailed information concerning public land matters may be obtained directly by application to the Commissioner of Public Lands of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. T.



Breadfruit—Nature's Product Ready for the Oven.

## PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

Raw sugar is the principal product; its export value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, was approximately \$63,000,000. This was Hawaii's banner year. This is the output of some sixty estates. About \$150,000,000 are invested in the sugar interests, which employ approximately 45,000 laborers. The principal manufactures are in connection with the perfection of certain grades of sugar, and the making of machinery used in this industry.

No minerals are found in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Honolulu Iron Works with a capacity to produce the largest of modern sugar mills, shipped as far away as Fomosa, Philippines, Mexico and Cuba, has an extensive foundry, boiler shop and ship-repairing facilities, and is equipped with up-to-date machinery in every sense of the word. This statement also applies to Catton, Neill & Co.

Added to the facilities that go to place Honolulu in the first rank as a port in the Pacific, a large floating drydock, with a capacity to accommodate sail or steam tonnage of 4,500 tons, has been installed in Honolulu Harbor by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, which also owns a patent coaling plant—floating and stationary—second to none, making Honolulu a desirable port of call for oil and coal supplies and repairs.

The canning of pineapples is now an important industry, there being a dozen or more canneries in the territory, including one of the largest fruit-preserving plants in the world. The Hawaiian pineapple pack for 1917 was value at \$7,970,522. Pineapple-growing is now second in importance to the Territory's sugar culture.

Other established industries which are increasing in importance are coffee, cattle and sheep, rice, tobacco, sisal, cotton, honey and miscellaneous fruits. Large quantities of commercial fertilizer are manufactured, while lime is produced from coral rock.



Taro Plant From Which Poi is Made.



## INVESTMENTS

Principal investments at the present time are in the shares or bonds of sugar-producing companies or transportation corporations. There are some sixty incorporated plantation companies, some of which have issued gold five and six per cent bonds for improvement purposes. There are railroad and steamship lines within the group, all doing well, whose stocks and bonds are considered conservative investments. The usual rate of interest for money on real estate mortgage is from six to eight per cent, and the same rate prevails on loans at bank.

## TAXES

The system of taxation is simple. All taxes are levied and collected by the Territorial Government and apportioned among the several counties. The rate on real and personal property is fixed annually by the assessor of each division and based on estimated needs of the respective divisions and the Territorial Government.

## THE MID-PACIFIC CARNIVAL

Every year, in February, Honolulu puts on gala dress and invites the world to join in what has come to be known as The Mid-Pacific Carnival. Ten years ago this celebration began as a floral parade on Washington's Birthday. Now it has become a carnival lasting a week or more and including a great military parade, band concerts en masse, water carnival, aquatic sports, a splendid pageant at Waikiki beach (picturing ancient Hawaiian customs and historical events), theatricals, a great ball, an imitation volcanic eruption of Punchbowl Hill and other special fireworks, literary exercises, military tournaments, dances of various nations, mardi gras, and numerous surprise features originated from year to year. It is a period of jollification and unusual entertainment and draws thousands from the islands and abroad.



Akaka Falls, 580 feet. Island of Hawaii



Capt. Cook Monument, Kealahou, Hawaii.

## EVENTS IN HAWAII'S HISTORY

- 1555—Islands discovered by Juan Gaetano.
- 1557—Spanish ship wrecked at Kona, Hawaii.
- 1778—Islands discovered by Captain Cook.
- 1779—Death of Captain Cook, Kealahou, Hawaii.
- 1792—Arrival of Captain Vancouver at Kealahou.
- 1793—Vancouver's second visit.
- 1794—Vancouver's third visit.
- 1795—Kamehameha I conquered Oahu.
- 1810—Cession of Kauai to Kamehameha.
- 1819—Death of Kamehameha I.
- 1819—Abolition of idolatry.
- 1820—First American missionaries arrived.
- 1820—First whaleship arrived.
- 1827—First Catholic missionaries arrived.
- 1836—First English newspaper: "Sandwich Island Gazette."
- 1840—First constitution proclaimed.
- 1842—Recognition of independence by the United States.
- 1843—Provisional cession of islands to Great Britain.
- 1843—Restoration of independence by Admiral Thomas.
- 1849—Treaty concluded with United States.
- 1851—Protectorate offered to United States.
- 1853—Arrival of Mormon missionaries.
- 1876—Reciprocity treaty with United States.
- 1881—King Kalakaua toured the world.
- 1887—New constitution proclaimed.
- 1889—Insurrection led by R. W. Wilcox.
- 1891—Death of Kalakaua in San Francisco.
- 1891—Accession of Queen Liliuokalani.
- 1893—Liliuokalani deposed. Provisional Government.
- 1894—Republic of Hawaii established.
- 1895—Insurrection suppressed.
- 1898—American annexation secured.
- 1900—Territorial government begun.
- 1917—Death of Queen Liliuokalani.

## HAWAIIAN FRUITS

Pineapples, bananas, alligator (avocado) pears and papayas are the best-known and most-used fruits in Hawaii. Bananas appear in many varieties and in many flavors. The alligator pear and papaya, in season, are to be found at all hotels and restaurants. Coconuts abound. Watermelons are plentiful. Mangoes—and there are several different kinds—grow on all the principal islands in great profusion. Breadfruit, China oranges, figs, grapes, guavas, ohelos, ohias (mountain apples), pohas and limes are some of the many fruits found here. A sweet, thin-skinned orange is grown in Kona, Island of Hawaii, and some other parts of the Territory. The grapefruit and the roselle also flourish in Hawaii. Jams, jellies and chutneys are made in Honolulu and exported. Guava jelly and mango chutney are two of the most popular manufactures.

## THE PALACE

The executive building, formerly the Royal Palace, stands within three blocks of the business center of Honolulu and is bounded by King, Richards, Hotel and Likelike streets. It is an interesting section of the city, for, just opposite, stands the Judiciary building; on the Likelike street side are the archives building and the public library, and in the rear are the new National Guard armory and the old barracks of the days of monarchy. The latter building was prominent in the troublous times of 1893 and 1895 and is now used by the commissary department of the United States. The Capitol—the Iolani palace of King Kalakaua—was built in 1882 on the site of the old royal building, a structure of coral stone erected in 1844. The present building was first the palace of Kalakaua, then of Queen Liliuokalani, his sister. It was here, in 1898, were held the ceremonies marking the annexation of the islands to the United States. It is a structure that well repays a visit.

## KAMEHAMEHA STATUE

In front of the Judiciary building on King street, Honolulu, stands a heroic bronze statue of King Kamehameha I, he who in 1795 conquered Oahu, completing that task in the battle of the Pali, in which numbers of warriors were driven over the 1200-foot precipice in the mountain pass between Honolulu and the windward side of the island. The statue was erected to commemorate the centennary of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, the legislature of 1878 appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose. It was designed by T. R. Gould of Boston. The original was cast in Florence, Italy, and was lost in transit off the Faulkland Islands in 1880. With the insurance the present statue was secured and was unveiled in February, 1883, during the coronation ceremonies of King Kalakaua. When the original statue was recovered it was placed in Kohala, Island of Hawaii, where Kamehameha was born in November, 1737. At the base of the statue are four tablets in bas relief representing (1) Kamehameha's meeting with Captain Cook, (2) Kamehameha defending himself from five spears hurled at once, (3) Kamehameha's review of war canoes off Kohala, and (4) women and children and old men reposing unmolested on the highways of the islands after Kamehameha had gained supremacy. The statue is illuminated nightly.

Kamehameha united the islands under his rule, successively overcoming the chiefs of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai and Oahu. Kauai was not conquered, but joined the union peaceably in the year 1810, acknowledging Liholiho as Kamehameha's heir. Kamehameha died at Kailua, Hawaii Island, in 1819, nearly 82 years of age. It was in the year following that the first missionaries landed at Kailua. This was for many years the residence of the kings of Hawaii, and the missionaries went there to obtain royal consent to pursue their labors in the islands.



The interior woodwork is of Hawaiian woods, koa, and kou. In the basement are the federal internal revenue offices and the offices of the territorial land and public works departments. On the first floor are the territorial treasury, the senate chamber and the hall of representatives. The latter was formerly the throne room. The governor, secretary, auditor and attorney-general have their offices on the second floor. Many historical paintings still adorn the walls of the halls and large chambers. The archives building houses the precious documents of Hawaii's several governments, past and present. The Library of Hawaii contains 44,222 volumes. It is free and open to the public from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. The building and furniture cost \$127,000, of which amount Andrew Carnegie gave \$100,000.

#### HAWAIIAN MONARCHY, 1782-1893

Ruler	Born	Reign
Kamehameha I.....	1737	1782-1819
Kamehameha II.....	1797	1819-1824
Regency of Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku.		
Kamehameha III.....	1813	1833-1854
Kamehameha IV.....	1834	1854-1863
Kamehameha V.....	1830	1863-1872
Lunalilo.....	1835	1873-1874
Kalakaua.....	1836	1874-1891
Liliuokalani.....	1838	1891-1893
(Deposed January 17, 1893—Died Nov. 11, 1917.)		

#### FLOWERS AND TREES

Ferns, creepers, vines, plants and trees grow in tropical profusion in Hawaii. Groves of kukui trees (*aleuritis moluccana*), with their light, yellow-green leaves, adorn the mountain sides. The kernel of the nut of this tree was used to furnish the oil for the crude lamps of the ancient Hawaiians. The manufacture of kukui oil is one of Hawaii's promising infant industries. The koa tree (Hawaiian mahogany) furnishes a hardwood extensively used for furniture.



Beautiful Rainbow Falls, Hilo.

Ohia wood is used for furniture, flooring, paving, railroad ties and posts. Banana, lehua, lauhala and palms furnish materials for mats. The monkeypod and banyan are splendid trees much in evidence. The mango, with its delicious fruit, thrives on all the larger islands. Then there are the breadfruit, orange, eucalyptus, mulberry, and kiawe or algaroba. The latter was introduced in 1837 by Father Bachelot, and the first of its kind may still be seen in the grounds of the Catholic Mission on Fort street, Honolulu. The poinciana regia and the golden shower inspire enthusiastic admiration. The flowers of Hawaii are legion, the hibiscus in its thousands of varieties being one of the most noticable. Perhaps the most wonderful flower is the night-blooming cereus, which blooms after sunset during July. August and September, and ranges from eight to twelve inches in length, with a large white, deep calyx shading to a rich yellow within the heart.

#### UKULELES

The manufacture of ukuleles, the little Hawaiian musical instruments which have become the rage all over the mainland, has become a leading industry, and the factories are turning out thousands every year. Every Hawaiian made ukulele carries a "made-in-Hawaii" label. Hawaiian music is everywhere the rage.

#### HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Strangers in Hawaii are always welcome at the office of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, the official tourist and information bureau of the Territory. Matter descriptive of the islands is always on hand for free distribution, and detailed information concerning the various points of interest, cost of transportation and routes of travel, is cheerfully furnished without charge. The Promotion offices are in the Alexander Young building, on Bishop street, near Hotel, and are open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day



Hawaiian Mango—A Luscious Delicacy.

except Sunday. Correspondence about Hawaii, the most delightful tourist resort, is invited. If you want to know what to do for an hour, a day, a week, or a month, while visiting Hawaii, you will find many welcome suggestions ready for your consideration. If you wish illustrated folders, descriptive of Hawaii, sent to your friends abroad, leave their addresses with the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu, T. H., U. S. A.

### OPINIONS OF HAWAII

"I have seen much of the world. I am familiar with those places which are the favored lands for tourists, and my eight days' stay here has convinced me that there is no land on the face of the earth, considering climate and population, and considering beauty and attractiveness of scenery and charms of hospitality, which offers so much to the tourists, either in health or pleasure, as this Eden of the Pacific."—HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS, former U. S. Minister to Turkey.

"One great joy of Honolulu is the seabathing, for nothing can surpass it. Those who find delight in this rudimentary pursuit must go to the Hawaiian Islands to understand it in perfection. It may be claimed that there is luxurious bathing on the Lido by Venice, or at Atlantic City, or on the coast between Cape Town and Durban. These places, as Mercutio said of his wound, 'will serve,' but they fail to approach such bathing as can be found in the cove which lies in the shelter of Diamond Head."—SIR FREDERIC TREVES, BART., Sergeant-Surgeon to the late King Edward.

"I believe the influences in Hawaii offer the least resistance to bodily well-being of any of the well-known health resorts of the world."—DR. L. E. COFER, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

"The climate of Hawaii, soft and fragrant, just "mothered" me through my convalescence."—BOB BURDETT.

### A MID-PACIFIC EDEN

The Hawaiian Islands have never harbored a snake of any kind nor a reptile or insect more dangerous than a bee or wasp. There is no other semi-tropical land in the world where one may roam from sea beach to mountain top, on plain or in deepest jungle, with absolutely nothing to fear from any animate creature. Moreover, there are no common poisonous plants, such as poison ivy or poison oak, in any part of the Territory. These beautiful islands are indeed favored above all other spots on Earth as an all-the-year-round playground.

When summer heat is suffocating on the mainland, Hawaii enjoys soft breezes; in winter, when the mainland is in the freezing grip of King Frost, Hawaii is warm and balmy. Hawaii is reached by steamer from the Pacific Coast over the "Smooth Water Route," as Wm. H. Crane, the eminent actor declared the voyage over the Sun Kissed Seas in July and August.

### HOSPITALITY AND DAILY LIFE

Hawaiian hospitality is famous the world over. Visitors from every walk in life have proclaimed its open-handed lavishness. Perhaps the greatest factor in establishing its justly favorable reputation is the Hawaiian luau or native feast. Mats, ferns and ti-leaves upon the floor or ground are sometimes a substitute for tables and chairs, while fingers are used in place of table silver. Meats and fish are prepared in a manner that add much to the zest of the diner. Poi, the national staple dish, of course takes a prominent part in the feast. It was formerly served in large and beautifully polished wooden calabashes. Many of the dishes set before the guest will well repay investigation. The hula dance which in former times characterized many Hawaiian feasts is gradually being eliminated. In its original form, the dance possessed real religious significance.



Odd Lava Tree-Mould—"The Camel."



A Gala Day In Honolulu Harbor.

## HAWAII

"The loveliest fleet of Islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

"No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloudrack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes; I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."—*Mark Twain.*

Life in the islands may be generally considered more leisurely than in the temperate zone but of a far more active character than that in the tropics or in the Orient. Business is conducted along lines similar to that on the American mainland. Despite keen competition, there is everywhere found a great consideration and cordiality in daily business life.

Social life is still as it has always been, characterized by a lack of rigorous formality and people meet more on a basis of friendship than on acquaintanceship.

For detailed information and illustrated pamphlet descriptive of "Beautiful Hawaii" sent free, address:

Hawaii Promotion Committee,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

Or Branch Office: 397 Monadnock Bldg.  
San Francisco, Cal.

# HOW TO GET TO HAWAII

## "The Pacific Crossroads"

Matson Navigation  
Company,  
Oceanic Steamship  
Company,  
China Mail Steam-  
ship Company,  
Pacific Mail Steam-  
ship Company,  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,  
Nederland Royal  
Mail and Rotterdam  
Lloyd Lines,  
Canadian-Australa-  
sian Company,

From  
San Francisco

From  
Vancouver.  
B. C.

Minimum First-Class Passenger Rate, \$75.00  
and Upward (Each Way)  
No Round Trip Rates



For Particulars Apply Nearest Railroad,  
Steamship or Tourist Agency, or

### HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE

HEAD OFFICE  
HONOLULU T. H.

BRANCH OFFICE  
397 MONADNOCK BLDG.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.